Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of a drug selected from the group consisting of indomethacin, ketoprofen, celcoxib, rofecoxib, meclofenamic acid, fenoprofen, diflunisal, tolfenamic acid, naproxen, ibuprofen, flurbiprofen and nabumetone, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing the drug, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of the drug, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 10% drug degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of less than 5 microns.

2. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed at a rate greater than 10^9 particles per second.

3. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 2, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed at a rate greater than 10^{10} particles per second.

4.-33. (cancelled)

34. (previously presented) A method of producing a drug selected from the group consisting of indomethacin, ketoprofen, celcoxib, rofecoxib, meclofenamic acid, fenoprofen, diflunisal, tolfenamic acid, naproxen, ibuprofen, flurbiprofen and nabumetone in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing the drug, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of the drug, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 10% drug degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of less than 5 microns.

35. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed at a rate greater than 10^9 particles per second.

36. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 35, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed at a rate greater than 10^{10} particles per second.

37.-72. (cancelled)

73. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by an MMAD of 0.1 to 5 microns.

74. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

75. (currently amended) The condensation aerosol according to Claim ~~73~~ 1, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

76. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by less than 5% drug degradation products by weight.

77. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 76, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by less than 2.5% drug degradation products by weight.

78. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the solid support is a metal foil.

79. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is indomethacin.

80. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is ketoprofen.

81. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is celcoxib.

82. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is rofecoxib.

83. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is meclofenamic acid.

84. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is fenoprofen.

85. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is diflunisal.

86. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is tolfenamic acid.

87. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is naproxen.

88. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is ibuprofen.

89. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is flurbiprofen.

90. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is nabumetone.

91. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by an MMAD of 0.1 to 5 microns.

92. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

93. (currently amended) The method according to Claim ~~91~~ 34, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

94. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by less than 5% drug degradation products by weight.

95. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 94, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by less than 2.5% drug degradation products by weight.

96. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the solid support is a metal foil.

97. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the drug is indomethacin.

98. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the drug is ketoprofen.

99. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the drug is celcoxib.

100. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the drug is rofecoxib.

101. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the drug is meclofenamic acid.

102. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the drug is fenoprofen.

103. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the drug is diflunisal.

104. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the drug is tolfenamic acid.

105. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the drug is naproxen.

106. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the drug is ibuprofen.

107. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the drug is flurbiprofen.

108. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the drug is nabumetone.

109. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of indomethacin, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing indomethacin, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of indomethacin, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% indomethacin degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

110. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of ketoprofen, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing ketoprofen, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of ketoprofen, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% ketoprofen degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

111. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of celcoxib, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing celcoxib, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of celcoxib, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% celcoxib degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

112. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of rofecoxib, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing rofecoxib, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of rofecoxib, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% rofecoxib degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

113. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of meclofenamic acid, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing meclofenamic acid, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of meclofenamic acid, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% meclofenamic acid degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

114. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of fenoprofen, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing fenoprofen, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of fenoprofen, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% fenoprofen degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

115. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of diflunisal, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing diflunisal, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of diflunisal, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% diflunisal degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

116. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of tolfenamic acid, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing tolfenamic acid, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of tolfenamic acid, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% tolfenamic acid degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

117. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of naproxen, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing naproxen, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of naproxen, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% naproxen degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

118. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of ibuprofen, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing ibuprofen, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of ibuprofen, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% ibuprofen degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

119. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of flurbiprofen, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing flurbiprofen, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of flurbiprofen, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% flurbiprofen degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

120. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of nabumetone, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing nabumetone, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of nabumetone, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% nabumetone degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

121. (previously presented) A method of producing indomethacin in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing indomethacin, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of indomethacin, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% indomethacin degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

122. (previously presented) A method of producing ketoprofen in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing ketoprofen, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of ketoprofen, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% ketoprofen degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

123. (previously presented) A method of producing celcoxib in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing celcoxib, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of celcoxib, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% celcoxib degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

124. (previously presented) A method of producing rofecoxib in an aerosol form

comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing rofecoxib, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of rofecoxib, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% rofecoxib degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

125. (previously presented) A method of producing meclofenamic acid in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing meclofenamic acid, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of meclofenamic acid, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% meclofenamic acid degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

126. (previously presented) A method of producing fenoprofen in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing fenoprofen, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of fenoprofen, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% fenoprofen degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

127. (previously presented) A method of producing diflunisal in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing diflunisal, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of diflunisal, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% diflunisal degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

128. (previously presented) A method of producing tolfenamic acid in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing tolfenamic acid, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of tolfenamic acid, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% tolfenamic acid degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

129. (previously presented) A method of producing naproxen in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing naproxen, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of naproxen, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% naproxen degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

130. (previously presented) A method of producing ibuprofen in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing ibuprofen, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of ibuprofen, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% ibuprofen degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

131. (previously presented) A method of producing flurbiprofen in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing flurbiprofen, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of flurbiprofen, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% flurbiprofen degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

132. (previously presented) A method of producing nabumetone in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing nabumetone, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of nabumetone, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% nabumetone degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.